

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## LIKE NEW YORK.

How the Joint Keepers of Topeka Pay for Protection.

Chief of Police Lindsey and Captain Gish Involved.

They Bleed a Beer Club Room Keeper Repeatedly.

## SO IT IS STATED

In a Remarkable Affidavit Filed in Court Today.

A Disgraceful State of Affairs in Which

The Populist Police Board is Vitrally Concerned.

## DEMANDS OF REMOVAL

Made by County Attorney Safford Against

The Chief of Police and the Police Captain.

Quo warranto proceedings were commenced in the district court this afternoon to remove Chief of Police Henry C. Lindsey and Police Captain Peter N. Gish from office.

The charges against them are highly sensational and include extortion from the criminal element for "protection," and also for levying money on the liquor joints for the Populist campaign fund.

The charges are brought by County Attorney H. C. Safford, in the name of the state, but the complaining witness is joint-keeper John H. McWilliams, who says he was "bled to death."

McWilliams, while willing to put up for protection, and the campaign fund, and incidentally provide free beer to the police force, objects to being robbed, and has turned state's evidence.

It is said that other jointists are willing and ready to make affidavits similar to McWilliams'.

In the petition which was filed in the district court today, County Attorney Safford says that Lindsey and Gish have refused to close the joints or provide him with information which would lead to their being closed. He charges them with receiving money from the jointists for protection and in conclusion the petition says:

"Wherefore, the said county attorney of Shawnee county, on behalf of and in the name of the state of Kansas, prays judgment that the aforesaid Henry C. Lindsey and Peter N. Gish, by reason of aforesaid acts, refusal and misconduct in office, may be adjudged and declared to have forfeited their offices as police officers in the city of Topeka, and that they be ousted and removed therefrom.

(Signed) "H. C. SAFFORD."

These accusations against the present Metropolitan police force are a substantiation of what has long been currently suspected of it. That money from the joints for protection and campaign purposes has been collected has been a matter of general suspicion for many months, but the work of the police officers in this line has been "fine" enough to render proof of these charges from outside sources next to impossible.

It is not unfair to presume that McWilliams' case is only one of many. In proportion to its size the police department of Topeka appears to be as rotten and corrupt as that of New York City, and it should undergo the same minute investigation.

The police commissioners two of whom are Populists and one a Democrat, have claimed right along to have the utmost confidence in their subordinates and especially in Hank Lindsey and Peter Gish.

If they have been sincere an explanation of how they have been so completely duped would be appreciated by the public. It is stated on good authority that this sensational charge is only the "first barrel," and that a "second barrel" can be fired if it is necessary. The defendants are given twenty days, or until August 15th, in which to demur to the charge against them.

In an affidavit of McWilliams, as filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, is one of the most sensational documents ever filed in this court and reads as follows, the sub-headings only being inserted by the STATE JOURNAL:

A Veritable Stunner.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.  
SHAWNEE COUNTY, }

John H. McWilliams, being first duly sworn according to law, on oath deposes and says:

My name is John H. McWilliams. I am 29 years of age and I was raised in Shawnee county. My people are now living in Pontiac, Illinois. On the 23rd day of August, 1893, I began working in the boiler shop of the Santa Fe and worked there until the second day off in May, 1894.

About the 25th day of May a brewery agent and I met. He suggested to me to go into the club business.

After I had decided to go into the club business I went to see the agent who

was at Collingsworth's place and made my arrangements with the agent to get my beer pump, beer and glasses from him.

The Agent Put Him On. After he had made my arrangements for these things the agent asked me if I had seen the police yet and given them up anything. I told him no, and he said I had better see the police and give them something and be safe. This was on Saturday night. On Sunday I was down at Turner hall and Chief Lindsey was there, and I told him that I was going to start up a club room next week. He never made any answer.

Gives Lindsey \$25 Blood Money. On Monday night I came up street and did some work fixing up my place. Then I came up town and met Lindsey, chief of police, at the northwest corner of Kansas avenue and Fifth streets. I said good evening to him, and he said good evening. I then handed him twenty-five dollars out of my vest pocket, a twenty-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill, and then I started away. He said nothing further to me.

Capt. Gish Bleeds Him Too.

About an hour later I was at the corner of Third and the Avenue and Captain P. N. Gish came along. I called him and told him I wanted to see him and then gave him twenty-five dollars. As he took the money he said to me: Now I want you to run this place right, that I could just as well run that place right as wrong; not to keep a drunken crowd around and not to keep open all night.

On the following Wednesday my things came and in the afternoon of that day I opened my club at the corner of Fourth and Madison streets, Topeka. This was about June 6th.

Gish Gives Him Pointers. Just as it was getting dark that evening Gish came into the place, stood around for a little and then asked me how I was running this place anyhow. I told him as a club room. He said: "I don't see why you fellows don't run your places the same way—does him. If anybody gets drunk in here throw him up in a corner, shut them up as you would a jack-knife, and don't let them out on the streets. There are women in this town that would stay up all night to see a drunk man, and talk about it next day."

He then went out. During the time Gish was there we kept on serving beer. There was quite a crowd of patrons in the club at this time. Joe Crandall, John Short, Charles Outman, and Brown, were among those present whom I remember. We conducted our business having a man sign the roll and then we sold a ticket good for six glasses of beer for 25 cents.

Gish Makes Another Levy. One or two nights after the Republican state convention P. N. Gish came around to my club room and after talking for a while took me into the hall. Here he told me that he was collecting up some money from the boys for campaign purposes. I said that they were riding me to death. He then said that he would not bother me any more for two months.

Twenty for Gish, Twenty for Lindsey. I then gave him forty dollars, twenty for himself and twenty for Lindsey. Then he went away. About two weeks after this Gish came down again and said he wanted some money. I then gave him ten dollars, five dollars of this I borrowed from John Short. Then he said Lindsey wanted to see me.

Lindsey Gets Another XX. Then I came up town and saw Lindsey near the livery stable he used to own. Then I gave Lindsey twenty dollars. He took the money but said nothing.

The next night, on the second night after this Gish came down to the club and inquired who was the proprietor of the club. Thinking that perhaps he intended to arrest some one, I said that the proprietor was sick up at the Ohio house. He said, tell him to close up Saturday night; that there was to be a big temperance meeting held, and the place should be kept closed for about a week; that he was going to notify the clubs that if they got into trouble it was their own fault; that they could lay none of the blame on him. He also said he'd be—

—if he would go back on the Santa Fe boys who were out of work.

Close Up Till the Clouds Roll By. I asked him how long before I could open up. He said as soon as the meeting was over and the matter had smoothed over a little; that he would let me know when to open. He then went away. This was on Thursday night. That night I closed the place, and the next afternoon I left town.

Before I left town I saw Gish and told him that my wife was sick down in Missouri and I was going down to her and might not be back in ten days. If they started up before I got back they might let Brown run. He said he thought it would be better to keep closed that long so that everything might die down.

Would Warn Him in Time. The second time Gish was at my place, when he came to collect money for campaign purposes, he told me that if anything came up so I was in danger of arrest he would let me know.

I paid the money to Lindsey and Gish so that I might not be molested in the running of my club. This was my idea in giving up the money. If I had not thought I would be protected by them I would not have given up any money.

One man whose name I do not know told me that he had paid money to Lindsey and that Gish arrested him. That he went to see Lindsey why he was arrested and he said that Gish had made the arrest while he, Lindsey, was in bed.

Policeman Capron in It Too.

After I had run my club about a week or ten days as I was about to close up my place I found Policeman Capron there. I took him in and gave him some beer. After he had drunk he said he would like to get some beer later in the night, so I gave him the key and told him to leave it under the door step.

I found the key there the next morning and some of my beer gone.

The next morning I saw Capron again and told him I would leave the key under the door step so that he might get the beer nights, so I leave the key for me in the same place in the morning.

The Thirst of the "Men."

This ran on for a week, but he got to drinking so much beer that I kept the key. Then Capron came over and asked me for the key and I gave it to him

and that night they drank nearly two kegs of beer.

The colored policeman Hicks used to come in my place frequently and drink beer, also a sanitary policeman. Once another policeman came with Hicks and drank a glass of beer.

(Signed) JOHN H. McWILLIAMS.  
Subscribed to and sworn before me this 23rd day of July, 1894.  
(SEAL) CLAUDE V. WISHART,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires October 20th, 1896.

Commissioner Yount Implicated. After the information against Chief Lindsey and Captain Gish were filed at the district court, another jointist whose name is withheld for the present filed an information with the county attorney which implicates L. T. Yount, secretary of the board of police commissioners. The information charges Yount with having "collected" a five dollar bill from him for campaign purposes.

The Papers Served.

The papers were served on Lindsey and Gish this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Dan Jones. Both officers were found at the police headquarters. They appeared to be taken completely by surprise. Chief Lindsey as usual did not say a word, an example which Captain Gish followed.

A Great Legal Contest.

County Attorney Harry Safford left word at his office when he went to dinner that he wouldn't be back again this afternoon. He took some of his law books with him, and it is said that he is going into this case preparatory to making one of the bitterest legal fights of his life.

Sheriff David N. Burdge deserves with Mr. Safford a large share of whatever credit is due for these police prosecutions. Mr. Burdge has been working on this line for some time and as may be easily imagined, it is exceedingly difficult to get convicting evidence of the kind required.

## MORE TAR AND FEATHERS.

Colorado Springs People Threaten Detectives With Tar and Feathers.

DENVER, July 26.—Six men have been arrested for complicity in the tarring and feathering of Adjutant General Tarsney at Colorado Springs—three in this city and three at the Springs—and more arrests are to follow. The prisoners here are John A. Hogan, who was taken in the jail at Colorado Springs on the night the outrage was committed; his brother, Regan, an ex-deputy sheriff of El Paso county, and "Shorty" Allen, alias Thos. Gordon, who was one of Sheriff Rovers' army of deputies in the Bull Hill warfare.

Allen is said to be the man who pointed the gun in the case, and applied the tar and feathers to his person. The three men arrested at Colorado Springs are J. J. Mullin, son of a wealthy Boston mine owner and a prominent society man, Herman Rebbeke, who was a deputy sheriff during the Cripple Creek trouble, and Eugene Kinney, one of the back drivers who took the party of masked men with General Tarsney to Austin bluff.

It is said Chief of Police Armstrong of this city has succeeded in unraveling the plot against Tarsney through revelations made by ex-Deputy Sheriff Parker of El Paso county. According to his story the plot was arranged in the ante room of the jail, and under Sheriff Bob Mullins, leader of the Cripple Creek force of deputies, was the guiding spirit. J. J. Mullins, Parker says, furnished the money and Rebbeke bought the tar and feathers.

Parker is sure the money changed hands in the presence of Turnkey Regan. Parker saw Bob Mullins, J. J. Mullin, "Shorty" Allen, Herman Rebbeke and a deputy named Wilson get into a hack and drive toward the Alamo. It is alleged that Regan has said Sheriff Bowers turned a prisoner, charged with murder, out of jail to participate in the outrage.

Under Sheriff Mullins went on a trip to Michigan and Wilson to Ohio, then the grand jury convened, but they have been located and it is said their capture is certain.

Excitement is very high at Colorado Springs over the arrests, and the Denver detectives, Eales and Duffield, who made them, have been threatened with similar treatment to that given General Tarsney. Their prisoners were taken away from them by Sheriff Bowers and released on bail.

## THE WEATHER TODAY

The First Hot Winds Since Last September.

The thermometer at the government observatory is only up to 98½ today, although the public imagined it must have gone up to 110 and then cooled over. On the streets, however, it is much hotter. Swift & Holliday's standard thermometer indicated 101 degrees at 2:30 o'clock.

The hot weather is made more unbearable by a hot wind that is blowing. The wind is from the direction of the equator and has a downward as well as forward tendency. The hot wind is the first of its kind since September 13th last, and is doing damage to the crops. Such winds rarely continue more than two days, however.

The corn in this community can stand considerable drouth, as a soaking rain fell ten days ago. Reports from points in Kansas west and southwest indicate great damage to the cereal on account of the heat and dry weather.

## Cherokee the Sole Judge.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Assistant Attorney General Hall, in an opinion approved by Secretary Hoke Smith, holds that the Cherokee nation is the sole judge of the right of any person to citizenship within its domain. The ruling is made in the cases of Dr. Moses Bell, John O. Cobb and S. H. Payne, who claim citizenship through intermarriage with Cherokee women.

Ally Waa in 2:39.

CLEVELAND RACE TRACK, Ohio, July 26.—First heat free for all trot, purse \$2,500. Ally first, Fixley second; Walter E. third. Time 2:38. Only three horses started. Second heat—Ally won. Fixley second; Walter E. third. Time 2:38. Ally's time in the first heat 2:38 beats Maud B's famous record on this track.

## VILAS' VERY IDEAL.

Defends the President Against Attacks Made on Him.

Sees in Him the "White Light of Upright Purpose."

## IT IS A PRIDE TO HIM.

Intimate Association With That Lofty Distinguished Man,

Is the Greatest Reward That Has Come to Vilas.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—By agreement the conference report of the tariff bill was deferred, when the senate met today, until 2 p. m. On motion of Mr. Hunt, a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit a list of claims in the hands of the accounting officers of the government, also the claims passed upon by the court of claims requiring appropriations at this session, was adopted; also Mr. Allen's resolution calling on the attorney general for copies of all correspondence with railroad officials in connection with the recent strike.

The senate then considered bills on the calendar.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Jones called up the conference report on the tariff bill.

Mr. Vilas was immediately recognized but yielded to Mr. Quay who withdrew the sugar amendments he offered just before adjournment yesterday.

The Republicans, after a consultation, had found that they could not carry the free sugar amendments proposed by Senator Quay yesterday. It was accordingly decided that Senator Quay would withdraw all his amendments offered yesterday, but they will be renewed in a different form by some other Republican. If the vote shows that Senator Quay's vote will strike out the one-eighth differential it will probably be cast on that side. The Republicans do not know how the popular vote will vote. On the proposition to vote for free sugar it was found a serious complication existed, for the Republican senators, Manderson and Perkins were afraid that the proposition might go through and be passed, as it was understood that in case free sugar was added to the bill Senator Peffer would vote for it. The Republicans feared that the only proposition that would go through and which would endanger the bill is that instructing the conference to strike out the one-eighth differential. This would carry by only the margin of one vote if all the Republicans, Populists and Senators Hill and Irby vote for it.

The Wisconsin senator began his speech by saying that an extraordinary scene occurred on Monday last in the senate.

A Democratic senator, he said, saw fit to attack the president, without precedent, he thought, or if there was a precedent, it was one that ought to be shunned instead of followed. It was a personal assault upon the president and his character. He had hoped, he said, that the remarks of Mr. Gorman and those who joined him on that occasion would have appeared in the record before he (Mr. Vilas) replied.

But, he went on sarcastically, he presumed the engagements of the Maryland senator were so pressing that he had had no time to revise them. Mr. Vilas considered it his duty to reply to that assault.

He would speak as the personal as well as the political friend of the president. He rejoiced in the honor of Mr. Cleveland's friendship. It was a pride to him. Of the rewards, few and stinted, that came to public men, one of the greatest that had come to him, was the intimate association with that lofty and distinguished man.

It was his honest testimony to his character that never at any moment in any temptation, political or personal, had he failed to see in Mr. Cleveland the pure, white light of an upright purpose.

For such a man he saw fit to say some words—not in defense (he needed none), but some correction of a discoloration of facts by which Mr. Cleveland had been placed in a false light before the country. He would make this statement in behalf of the truth of history. "What were the points of accusation?" inquired Mr. Vilas, "in the remarkable assault to which I have alluded?"

Those charges were true or false, not as a matter of argument, but as a matter of fact. "With regard to coal and iron let us examine the facts," said Mr. Vilas. "And I desire to say here that I am under deep obligation to the senator from New York who never in his public career made such an able exposition of any subject as he did on Tuesday last."

Wished Gorman Were There.

He regretted, he said, that Mr. Gorman was absent from the senate chamber.

The first accusation, he proceeded, was that the president was open to the charge of duplicity. That was based upon a letter in which Mr. Cleveland expressed the hope that iron and coal would go on the free list in the tariff bill. Second, was that the executive had by that encroached on the prerogatives of congress, and third, that the president had trampled the senate.

Mr. Vilas then reviewed at length the president's position in favor of free raw material, his letter of 1887 and other public utterances up to his message to congress at the opening of the present session. Constantly, Mr. Vilas declared, Mr. Cleveland had insisted upon this principle. It was everywhere proclaimed by his supporters to be the first step in the enfranchisement of labor from the material of unjust taxation. Could it be possible, he asked, that any one supposed he had abandoned the principle that lay at the base of any scheme of tariff reform?

No Proof of Change of Heart.

What was the proof adduced in sup-

port of this allegation and change of heart? Mr. Gorman himself had no personal testimony to offer. He called on Mr. Vest who offered conversation—hearsay testimony that would have been excluded in any court of justice. He had no personal testimony. Only the general principles on which the amendments were made. With regard to those two amendments upon which the specifications of Mr. Gorman's charges had been founded, the testimony of Mr. Jones was clear that the president, whenever coal and iron were mentioned, expressed the hope that they would go on the free list.

Was there any one desirous of doing open and free justice to the president, who, after reading Mr. Jones' own statement, would not say that Mr. Cleveland had never faltered in his urgent demand for free coal and iron ore. The president knew, too, each house would have a voice and therefore not with duplicity but with openness and boldness that always characterized him. Mr. Cleveland expressed to the chairman of the ways and means committee the hope that the result he desired should be accomplished in conference.

Vilas to Withdraw His Motion.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Vilas has asked leave to withdraw his motion to instruct the senate conferees to recede from the duty of one-eighth on refined sugar.

Deba Says He Has Still the Right to Talk.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At a meeting of the A. R. U. today, President Deba violently assailed the prosecution in the contempt proceedings.

Toward the close of his speech he said: "I am under indictment all the way from San Francisco to Pennsylvania and from St. Paul to New Orleans, but I have not forfeited my right to free speech, and if Judge Woods yesterday enunciated the law I would rather rot in jail than be a free man. If I alone were concerned in this matter, I would permit no defense to be made in my behalf."

## RECALLS HER MINISTER.

Japan Replaces Her Minister at Washington by Another.

TOKYO, Japan, July 26.—Gozo Tateno, Japanese minister to Washington, has been recalled to Japan, and Mr. Kukiyo, an experienced diplomat, has been appointed to succeed him. The change is made on account of dissatisfaction at the manner in which Minister Tateno has conducted the negotiations with the Washington government looking to the modification of the extra territorial treatment.

While M. Tateno received his formal recall within the last forty-eight hours, he was notified about three months ago, and before the Korean difficulty arose, that his term had expired, and that he would soon receive notice of his recall, so the Korean difficulty could have nothing to do with it.

M. Tateno has served in Washington nearly four years and his relations with our government have been most cordial. He is not, it is stated, detached from the Japanese diplomatic service, but will return to Japan bearing the rank of envoy extraordinary.

## UPHAM FOR GOVERNOR.

Wisconsin Republicans Make a Choice on the First Ballot Today.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Major W. H. Upham of Wood county, was nominated for governor this morning by the Republican state convention on the first ballot of the day and the seventh of the convention. The delegates assembled at 11 o'clock and no time was lost in resuming the struggle over the gubernatorial nomination interrupted by last evening's adjournment.

During the night the strength of several of the candidates whose chances were deemed but slight had crystallized for Upham. The ballot resulted: Upham 216; Haugen 99; Scofield 17; Blackstock 9; Kidd 3. Upham's nomination was made unanimous. A committee was appointed to notify Major Upham of his nomination, and he appeared before the convention and made a speech of acceptance.

He spoke earnestly of the demands of the country for protection of foreign industries and predicted a clean and decisive Republican victory in Wisconsin in November.

Judge Emil Baensch of Manitowoc county was nominated for lieutenant governor on the second formal ballot. The ballot was: Baensch, 254; Copeland, 61; Stone 27, scattering 3. The nomination was made unanimous. The convention then took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

## A. R. U. CONVENTION.

A Call Issued for One to Be Held in Chicago, August 2.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The directors of the A. R. U. at a meeting today issued a call for a convention of the union to be held in Chicago Thursday, August 2. President Deba and his associates, who were released from custody yesterday, were in attendance.

President Deba said that the convention will decide whether the strike shall be continued or declared off, and that until the meeting is held no definite action will be taken.

## A SMOOTH SWINDLE.

The United States Express Company the Victim.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The United States Express company has discovered that a swindler, not yet caught, has secured some thousands of dollars of the company's money, the exact amount not being known. The man has been representing himself as a route agent, and in pretended examination of the books of scores of country agents has secured money orders and remittances to a large amount. Fifty detectives are now looking for the swindler, but as yet no clue as to his identity has been found.

## RENTS AND EVICTIONS

Pullman Employees Think Evictions are Being Planned.

The Strikers Can Hold Out Six Years This Way.

## WILL THE TROOPS GO?

Mayor Hopkins Wants the Militia Withdrawn.

The Company Would be Obligated to Give Up Then.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Daily News Pullman special says: There are two principal questions. One is, will the militia be withdrawn? As to this Pullman officials would like to know. The other uncertainty is the one disturbing the strikers, the course of the company regarding rents and evictions.

As long as the employees are suffered to live in their homes, rent unpaid and have food supplied daily by the relief committee, they are prepared to keep up the contest, as they say, for six years, but as the fight has become apparently one to the finish there seems ground for the rumor that the company will close down the plant, with a view to reorganizing the force next January or March, and begin a wholesale eviction.

The withdrawal of the soldiers would be hailed as an important event by the strikers. From their standpoint it would mean that the company would be obliged to abandon all hope of getting sufficient force to open the works.

The theory that the troops were to be withdrawn was given out by Mayor Hopkins' visit to Pullman last night and his conference with the officials. The mayor expressed himself as unwilling that the militia should stay at an expense of \$3,400 a day. The policy to be pursued by the company will probably be determined on at the coming regular annual meeting of directors and stockholders.

Today a conference between Mayor Hopkins and Vice President Wickes of the Pullman company will be held in Chicago, and the subject of the withdrawal of the militia will be discussed. If the Pullman works do not start up by Saturday, it is definitely stated that the troops will be withdrawn at that time.

## PULLMAN ARBITRATORS.

They Have Made No Definite Plans for Work Yet.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the mediator of labor, whom the president has selected as chairman of the arbitration committee, said today that pending consultation with his colleagues no plans had yet been mapped out for the work of that body.

It is expected that the three commissioners will hold a meeting, which will be held at the place of holding the sessions has not been selected. It is very probable, however, that the first meeting will be held at Buffalo, that point being considered the most convenient to the homes of the commissioners.

## IT WAS 106 AT DODGE CITY

Unbearably Hot All Over the State—Corn Badly Damaged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—For the past three days intense heat has prevailed all over this section. No rain has fallen for two weeks, and the corn crop in some places has been ruined and unless rain falls very soon, the remainder will shrivel up.

The thermometer at Dodge City yesterday was 106 in the shade, and in this city at 1:30 p. m. 96 was registered. Signal Service Officer Connors believes the mercury will pass the 100 mark today. The damage to corn in western Kansas is believed to be incalculable.

## FIRST SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A Test Case Brought Against Chicago on Account of the Strike.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The first suit of the many that are to be brought against the city of Chicago by the railroads for damages incurred during the strike was filed by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road today. The suit will serve as a test case and is for \$5 damage to a freight car.

Cordage Companies Combined.

NEW YORK, July 26.—It is reported that the United States Cordage company has practically absorbed the Pearson Cordage company, and all that has to be done to complete the deal is to pass the title. The cordage company will, it is said, take possession of the Pearson works August 1st. The purchase price is said to be \$1,000,000.

## Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The civil service commission is making preparations for the examinations of persons nominated by the secretary of the interior for assistant teacherships in the Indian service. An examination will be held on August 3 at Arkansas City, Kas.

## Unwilling to Give Up His Pen.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Ex-Governor Wm. F. Kellogg of Louisiana has written the sugar trust investigating committee from Toronto that he has no information that would throw light upon the subject the committee is pursuing, and he is unwilling to break up his summer vacation to come to Washington.

## Another Santa Fe Depot Burned.

PERKINS, Colo., July 26.—The Santa Fe depot at Nepeska, thirty-five miles west of La Junta, was burned early today. It is believed this fire and that which destroyed the La Junta depot yesterday morning, were of incendiary origin.

## Anti-Anarchy Bill Passes.

PARIS, July 26.—In the chamber of deputies today, the government's anti-anarchy bill was adopted by a vote of 298 to 163.